

APRIL

ALL THAT WE NOW DEEM ANCIENT. AT THE SAME TIME WE ARE TO BE NOW DEFEND BY EXAMPLES. ON A FUTURE DAY WILL STAND AS PRECEDENTS.

Whole No. 274

James Burrill, of R. I. died 1820
Macon Smyth of Conn. " 1835
Thaddeus Betts, do " 1840
Wm. Pinkney, of Md. " 1822
John Gilliard, of S. C. " 1826
James Jackson, of Ga. " 1806
Wm. A. Trimble, of O. " 1821
James Noble, Ind. " 1831
Elias K. Kane, of Ill. " 1833

Of the Representatives interred in the cemetery, two are from Maine, viz: Johnathan Cilley, and Timothy J. Carver, of Lewiston, Vermont; John S. Deming, of New Hampshire; Jacob Crowninshield, of New York; John Bright, of Ohio; and John Hazard: one, Zalman Williams, New York; James Lent, Anson, New York; three from Jersey, John Linn, Hedges, Thomas, George Holcomb, and George B. Stevens; John Smilie, of Pa.; Henry Wilson, Patrick, of Maryland; Daniel P. Mitchell, Littleton; Isaac McWhorter, from Virginia; Richard Blaine, John Dawson, of Godwin; Wm. A. Barwell, of Mass.; Alexander Smith, C. M. Johnson, Phillip Dodrington, Thomas T. Bouldin, Ave. from North Carolina; James Gillispie, Richard Stanford, Geo.

Mumford, Jesse Slocumb, G. Holmes, five from South Carolina, Levi Casey, Thomas B. Singleton, James Blair, Warren R. Davis, Richard J. Manning, two from Georgia, James Jones, died Jan. 11, 1808, and J. Coffey, died 1836; two from Kentucky, David Walker, Robert F. Henry, three from Mississippi, Naisworthy, Hunter, Rankin, David Dickson; one from Illinois, Charles Slade; one from Indiana, George L. Howard; one from Alabama, Jacob Lawler; one from Ohio, Jeremiah McLean.

These we believe are all who are interred in this beautiful cemetery. How much more eloquent are those silent halls of the dead, than the noisy halls of the living!

The dead—the dead—
The silent dead, do speak in tones of thrilling eloquence,
And he who listens with attentive heart,
May from these relics of mortality perish—
Lessons of wisdom learn, which gild the pathway to the tomb,
Support the trembling footstep on death's troubled waters
And strengthen the fading vision to behold undimmed
The lights and shadows of eternity.

REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE ALA., APRIL 13, 1842.

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election, to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

LAND OFFICE.

Messrs. BRADFORD and LAWLER, the Register and Receiver of the Coosa Land Office, passed through this place on Friday last, on their way to Lebanon in DeKalb County, to which place the Land Office has been removed by an act of the present session of Congress. We trust that they expect to find many of our citizens at that place, at which time they will be ready for the transaction of business. In the services of these tried and experienced officers, the settlers on the public land have a guarantee that the business of the office will be transacted in the most correct and faithful manner.

MR. VAN BUREN arrived at Montgomery on Saturday the 21st inst. and left on Monday morning for Mobile. It is said he designs to visit Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage before his return home.

President Tyler has sent a message to Congress recommending the repeal of the distribution bill, and that the proceeds of the sale of the public lands be allocated for \$20 millions of dollars.

The New York Express says:—Over eight hundred thousand dollars of the State of Alabama loan fall due towards the close of this year. Agents are now paying off in full. This is a commendation to a State in these times to extinguish a debt.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.
The Steamer New York arrived on Wednesday, from Texas at New Orleans in thirty-three hours from Galveston.

From the Picayune we take the following letter and extracts of letters, dated Galveston, March 28th.

In addition it is stated by the captain of the brig Apalachicola, at New Orleans from Tampico, that a levy had been made by the Mexican government on the different towns, for 50,000 men. This is corroborated by the passengers of the Apalachicola.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]
Galveston, March 28, 1842.
Messrs. Editors:—Our President has at length yielded to the wishes of the people and come out fully in favor of the invasion of Mexico.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from A. J. Yates, Esq. (senior editor of the Galveston Daily Advertiser), who accompanied the expedition on the Lafitte, as an officer of the company of Fusiliers, in which he states that they had not yet been so fortunate as to get sight of the enemy, but intended to proceed forthwith to Matamoros, in case they could not sooner meet their foes.

By a letter received yesterday, I was informed that the ladies of Montgomery county had urged their husbands and brothers to go to the war, and had voluntarily taken their place in the farms, and were engaged in ploughing, planting, &c. Can Mexico contend, with any hopes of success, against such an enemy?

The ladies of Galveston have been engaged for some time in moulding bullets and assisting in other military preparations. No alarm is manifested by the most timid female among us.

The Vigilance Committee of Galveston report that the Wharton is ready to proceed to the east end of the Island, thence to cruise between the east and west ends—the Zavala provided for coast and harbor defence, had proceeded to the east end of the batteries were nearly completed, and the flying artillery were mounted and ready for service.

The Rev. Thomas O. Sumners, formerly of the Baltimore Conference, and for some time stationed minister in the city of Baltimore, (now removed to Galveston and Houston,) has consented to become chaplain for our army.

Dr. Jack Shackelford is about to complete his tour of duty for the purchase of land for the countrymen of Galveston in behalf of Texas.

We have had lots of rumors about the enemy, but they are all false, or grossly exaggerated. The friends of Texas, however, are not to be deterred by these reports. They are all ready to go, and are all ready to go.

Whether there are any more to come has not been ascertained. From all the facts that have come to our knowledge, it would seem highly probable that Mexico is making extensive preparations to invade our country; and that a large force has been already sent to the frontiers of Texas for the purpose of this much we are bound to believe, from the lights before us.

The war has been commenced by Mexico, and will go on whether the enemy makes any further hostile demonstrations or not.

Nothing has been heard of the movements of the enemy since they retreated from San Antonio, except a party of about one hundred and fifty of them, who made their appearance at Corpus Christi, leaving Arista's proclamation, and giving the people the information that a large force was on its way to the frontier of Texas. They behaved very bravely. They asked permission to fill their garrisons with water, which was granted, and they departed without making any hostile demonstrations.

Gen. Burleson is at San Antonio, with a considerable force, waiting reinforcements, for the purpose of marching to Matamoros; for it is now the fixed purpose of the President and the people to carry the war into the enemy's country.

A Mexican sloop was recently captured at Corpus Christi Bay, having on board upwards of three thousand muskets, ammunition, and provisions, intended for the use of a division of the Mexican army which they had expected to land in the Gulf of Mexico.

President Tyler has issued orders to Gen. Somers to move the Rio Grande into the forces now in the field, and directing all troops to proceed without delay to head quarters.

He has also issued a proclamation for the blockading of all the ports of Mexico.

We give below the conclusion of President Houston's letter to Santa Anna. More than any thing else it exhibits the spirit which now animates the Texans:—

"In the war which will be conducted by Texas against Mexico, our incentives will not be a love of conquest—it will be to disarm tyranny of its powers. We will make no war upon Mexicans of their religion—our efforts shall be made in behalf of the liberties of the people, and directed against the authorities of the country, and against your principles, sir. We will exalt the condition of the people to representative—they shall choose their rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them to support an armed soldiery for the purposes of oppression. With these principles we will march across the Rio Grande; and, sir, believe me, ere, the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float over the banks of the Sabine, the Texas Standard of the Single Star, borne by the Anglo-Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in liberty's triumphs on the Isthmus of Darien.

With the most appropriate consideration, I have the honor to present you my congratulations.

SAM HOUSTON.

The excitement produced by the recent news from Texas, pervade we believe, the whole country, and the intense interest felt for the safety of the new Republic, has caused numerous meetings of the people to devise measures to aid in the good cause. In this place, a meeting was called on the 28th ult., at which Dr. Moore presided, and S. D. Cabanis appointed Secretary. It was addressed by Jeremiah Clemens, Esq. Judge Thompson and Maj. Flemming, in appropriate remarks. The following, with other resolutions offered by Judge Thompson, was adopted, when the Committees were announced.

Resolved, That Committees be appointed to receive subscriptions from our fellow citizens, and that they report their proceeding to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Monday next.—Huntsville Democrat.

The excitement in behalf of Texas is still on the increase among our citizens. Another meeting was held on Tuesday night last in the Court-house, which were crowded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen. Speeches were delivered and measures adopted in behalf of the Texas cause. The Committees are to meet in Huntsville on Monday next, and report the amount of means collected; when emigrants will be called for. Upwards of a thousand dollars has already been subscribed in Huntsville, which will doubtless be increased to three times that sum when the precincts of the county come in. The means it is believed, will be sufficient to transport at least two hundred emigrants to Texas. Let then the covetous mountains of Madison send forth their idle riflemen on Monday next, when all the necessary arrangements will be made. The friends of Texas throughout North Alabama are responding to the call, which the South has a vital interest. Santa Anna has already indicated his policy, in the independence of Texas shall be secured; & he is blind indeed who cannot see the dangers with which we are threatened.—Huntsville Democrat.

The recent news from Texas, responded to by one simultaneous and of sympathy throughout this and the adjoining State. From every quarter we learn that the most intense excitement prevails. Burning with a desire to assist our young sister in her approaching struggle for independence and avenging the gross and outrageous insults recently offered to our Government by the minions of despotism, there are thousands of young and daring spirits in the South that will hasten to enlist under the banner of struggling Texas. Citizens of the United States—the many wrongs she has suffered from the cruelty of the black-hearted Mexican blunders cry aloud for vengeance. The silent ashes of the murdered Fanning and Crockett—eloquent, even in their stillness—who offered up their lives in sacrifice upon the altar of Texas—implore your aid. She looks to you by the sacred ties of kindred, by every feeling of sympathy, existing between you as fellow-laborers in the noble cause of freedom and a helping hand. And she asks, in vain, Will you permit the light of the Star of freedom to set in blood? Will you look on as did the Nations of Europe when unhappy Poland against the invader and ruthless arm of Russia, and behold her swallowed up in the vortex of despotism?

Will you stand by, silent, inactive spectators, and behold a repetition of the barbarian and indiscriminate butcheries of 1836? We at least, you will not—can we—Heaven forbid. The same philanthropic spirit which pervaded this community, from the oldest

down to the very schoolboy, will diffuse itself throughout the land that will send an army of chivalrous sons of the South to the aid of Texas that will make the walls of Mexico tremble and the despot quake with fear.—Florence Eng.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We must confess that we are astonished at the apparent apathy of Congress on the subject of a war with England. It seems to be a foregone conclusion in the minds of many that as England will lose by war, therefore she will have no war; but this is not the reasoning of men of experience.

England must conquer the United States of America, or she must sink into the grave of nations. Statesmen and diplomatists may dream of peace, but the enemies cannot will ere long arouse them with a thunder note, and then a war of extermination will commence in earnest.

England cannot live without her manufactures. If America ceases to become her customer, and wear her shop-worn goods, Birmingham and Leeds and Manchester will sit in silence, and an hundred thousand heavy-handed artisans will knock with their hammers at Windsor Castle and at Westminster Hall. Like the French at Venice, they will chase away all vestiges of heraldic glory, and burn the bones of their Kings in the Abbey of the Dead. We pray not for war if we can have an honorable peace, but we cannot have such peace. The grasping after the world by England, has destroyed her holier sympathies, and fired the train of her ambition. A hypocrite in the vesture of the Church, she preaches the gospel to the world at one moment and lays the world under contribution at the next, by force of arms. A harlot in the spotless robes of a vestal, she speaks of purity and virtue, and then seduces her hearers with her blandishments and honey-tones. She has tyrannized over every minor power of Europe and Asia. Her fleets have scoured the seas, and her flag floats over every wild crag of the ocean. Despised and feared by all, she sits like a surly mastiff in her island kennel thirsting for blood, yet afraid to leave her litter.—Her gold conquered Napoleon—her rapacity has caused nearly every war for the last fifty years. She warred with our own colonies because we would not pay her debts, and her stamped hat pressed paper, and drink her infernal tea. She has France, America for having the audacity to tell her to mind her own business. We are ready to war with England—

1st. Upon the right of search.

2d. Upon her interference with our slaves.

3rd. Upon the North Eastern Boundary Question.

4th. For buying the Caroline.

5th. For enlighting McNabb.

6th. For interference with friendly relations.

7th. For the desire to pay her for old debts.

8th. For her treatment to Ireland.

9th. For our love of fighting; and

10th. For our love of peace.

Like Sir John Falstaff, we can give reasons as plenty as blackberries for war; and feeling confident that we must have one, we are desirous of doing the business up handsomely at once, before our arduous, or our countrymen become weary to insult and invasion.

Our country teems with strong arms and stout hearts, burning for the fight. The war spirit is up among the people. The old drums of Louisville, Haysown, Bunkerhill, Saratoga, York, New Orleans, and an hundred other names of American glory, are waiting for the signal, and dark old battle-flags are ready for the heat to quarrelships. Let then our reformers, who are so busy in saving waters and sealing wax, and who sell letter paper in the Post Office of the House of Representatives at 88 1/2 cents, be up and doing Congress of American republicanism, and let them say, "War is at hand. In less than fifteen days, we will be upon all its horrors. Pass your militia bill; distribute your arms; authorize your President to grant commissions to privateers; call home your whymen; increase your navy; and your commercial genius around the world; and bid the African hearts come home. Fight England, if fight you must, with a will. Make a business of it, and my word for it, in less than three years the old Grid Iron and the stars will float triumphant over the seas. The people demand war! Our country is insulted, and her glory is dimmed by the insolence of England. We should act as a man who had been indicted upon the walk. Thank God, the old blood of the Revolution is still trickling in our veins. We whipped England when we were in infancy; we thrashed her again when we arrived at the age of manhood; and, with the blessing of God, we can in a short time, sing Jefferson and Liberty in Hyde Park, and "Hail Columbia" in the scarlet Halls of Westminster. Our fathers fought at Bunker Hill without food, and with but flint powder; and if their children fall in the hour of danger, they are unhappily alive as a nation; and the sooner they become the better.—Index.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our dates from Washington are to the 29th ult. inclusive. Mr. Giddings has been censured by the House for his British Resolutions. The Secretary of the Treasury has made an additional report, confessing a blunder in his annual estimate of some half a million.

By the Cincinnati correspondence of the Louisville Sun we learn that the President of the United States sent a message to the House of Representatives on the 24th, containing a specific recommendation of higher duties on some articles than twenty per cent—a repeal of the Land distribution law—and a pledge of the land fund to the amount of eighteen millions. Thus has the cabinet repudiated the policy of Mr. Clay, and thus fails the measures of the extra session. In the Senate, the recommendation of the President will probably prevail; but in the House, the Clay whig party has hitherto preponderated, and will make battle with all the energy of revenge and despair. The conflict in fact has already begun between Messrs. Wise and Marshall, who made long speeches to convict each other, friends of responsibility for the present condition of affairs.—Nash Union.

New York, March 19.
The currency of the whole country is becoming rapidly reduced to the specie standard, and the fall of goods and depreciation of property was never so great as now. The reduction in values now under the reaction of the Biddle system is as great as was the inflation while that system was in the ascendancy. The city is overcharged with goods, and as an instance of the ruinous rates of which they are selling we may state that prints were sold at Haggerty's within a few days at 13c per yard which could not be imported for less than 30 cents.

This is ruinous to foreign manufacturers and importers but to the masses of the people who are consumers, it is a germ of wealth. Our own manufactures are not doubt injured by these severe competitions, but they are few in number. Suppose the English nation out of that "high religious feelings," that refined philanthropy, and that "love of peace and harmony," which certain Wall-street papers have suddenly discovered that they possess in such an eminent degree, and to which the 50,000 innocent Chinese murdered in defence of Chusan, Ningpo and Amoy bear such convincing evidence, corroborated by the trembling millions who cringe over their devoted doors.—We are a submissive people (in order to escape the ferocity of the British war) which sweeps over their land like a sating "sirocco" of the desert, slaughtering their men, violating their women, and exterminating their children. We say, supposing this truly mild and Christian people should undertake to supply the U. S. with manufactured goods for one year gratis, would not this country be benefited by the operation, although our manufacturers would be ruined? If so, to what point must the price rise before those goods cease to be a benefit—clearly to that point where our own manufacturers can furnish them cheaper, which is now the case with coarse cottons. We think this view clearly illustrates the operation of the tariff.

MR. GIDDINGS TRIUMPHANT IN THE COMPETITION WITH MR. ADAMS FOR THE ABOLITION HONORS.

MR. GIDDINGS, some days since, brought in a petition for the dissolution of the Union, couched in much more vindictive and insulting terms to the friends of the Government, than that introduced by Mr. Adams. He no doubt expected to have the glory of such a scene, and that in which Mr. Adams, acquired such proud notoriety. He was disappointed.

The House treated the petition and the mover with silent contempt. Mr. Giddings was appeared at the provoking insult which denied him the crown of martyrdom as suffering in the cause of the right of petition, and with the aid of some malignant, (we think Mr. Adams,) concocted a string of artful and insinuating resolutions about the Creole, in regard to it, and justifying, as a legitimate, the murder committed by the negroes, under the pretext that the ship did not carry with her out of the harbor of Virginia, laws to protect the lives of the white men on board. If the negroes had been killed, doubtless Mr. Giddings would have found law enough to hang the malefactors. But it was only those whom the laws of the State & the Constitution of the United States recognize as masters of the slaves, Mr. Giddings was of the opinion that Congress should pass a resolution recognizing the propriety of their destruction, without trial, under the pretext that commerce in slaves contravenes, is "subversive of the rights, and injurious to the feelings and interests of the free States unauthorized by the Constitution, and prejudicial to our national character."

Mr. Giddings was, on this occasion, more fortunate than in his attempt to call out notice, by his attack on the Union. Mr. Botts of Virginia moved a censure of the course of Mr. Giddings as derogatory to the ground assumed by our government in the issue made

with Great Britain, as tending to create excitement, dissatisfaction and division among the people of the United States, and justifying mutiny and murder, and therefore "unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the people of the country." Mr. Weller adopted this resolution, and offered it—Mr. Botts being precluded by his State having been previously called.

This was precisely what Mr. Giddings wanted. At first he pretended to wish to speak in defence of his resolutions and himself, but although pressed on all sides to come forward and declare the grounds on which he was disposed to place himself, he concluded that to go home unheard would best accomplish his purpose. He therefore determined to resign and go home, and to assail the Congress of the Union as the best plan of compassing his designs. He would thus at once make himself a martyr—go home to his district, (where there is a majority of four thousand five hundred of the whigs and Abolitionists,) and appeal there for consolation. This would give him notoriety. His resignation would be immediately followed by a re-election. He would come back with eclat, again to insult Congress, & what no doubt will be an agreeable accompaniment, he will come back with about nine hundred dollars mileage money to console him for the sacrifice of his comfort in making his journey to Ohio and back again, out of pure devotion to the Abolition cause, and enmity to the happy Union, to which he is indebted for the little respectability he once enjoyed, and the bad, but gratifying notoriety which he has now attained.

The Globe.

MR. GIDDINGS.
The vote of censure in the House upon the proposition of Mr. Giddings, has far more importance than its mere personal bearings. The preamble, adopted by an overwhelming majority of the House, is as follows:

"Whereas the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the member from the sixteenth Congressional district of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations and perhaps the whole civilized world in war, and whereas it is the duty of every good citizen, and particularly the duty of every selected agent and representative of the people, to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissension, and division among the people of the United States at such a time and under such circumstances, which is the only effect to be accomplished by the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country hostile to the grounds assumed by the high functionary having charge of this important and delicate trust; and whereas mutiny and murder are therein justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity therefore—

Thus it will be seen that it has high political importance in the present juncture of our affairs. It contains indirectly a strong and decided expression of sentiment upon some delicate and important questions now pending between this Government and Great Britain. In this point of view, the vote of the House of Representatives speaks no equivocal language to the world. We rejoice in it as evincing a patriotic sensitiveness in regard to our national honor and rights, that (notwithstanding the unglorified party feelings which too often prevail) will always, when the hour of trial arrives, place the House of Representatives high in the respect of the country as the guardian of its honor and independence. As far as this decided vote indicates an expression of sentiment in reference to the political question involved in our foreign relations, we hope it will produce a profound impression at home and abroad, as evincing a determination to guard the right and protect the interests of every portion of the country. We wish to say a few words, in the slightest of pending negotiations, but we wish to be taken by those entrusted with public affairs, and that unless all points of controversy between us and Great Britain can be settled and acted upon together, none can be. We must not adjust and settle one point without the whole. And if this cannot be done, then let our negotiations be suspended for the present in peace. We will then choose our own time, when we are prepared, to strike with power, for the rights and independence of our country.—Globe.

Bankrupt Law.—The U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania has decided that a petitioner for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act is protected from arrest, by his creditors, while the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, discharging the petitioner from arrest in the case made, and ordering the arrest of creditors to pay the costs of the proceedings.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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lection; and though of the most gener-
ous nature, she was taught frugality and
economy, by her love for me.

"During the most critical period of
my life, she preserved order in my af-
fairs, from the care of which she reliev-
ed me. She gently reclaimed me from
dissipation; she propped my weak & in-
resolute nature; she urged my indolence
to all the exertions that have been use-
ful or creditable to me; and she was per-
petually at hand to admonish my heed-
lessness and imprudence. To her I
owe whatever I am; to her, whatever I
shall be. In her solicitude for my in-
terest, she never for a moment forgot
my feelings or my character. Even in
her occasional resentments, for which I
but too often gave her cause, (would to
God I could recall those moments,) she
had no rancor or acrimony. Her
feelings were warm and impetuous, but
she was placable, tender and constant."

"Such was she whom I have lost; and
I have lost her when her excellent nat-
ural sense was rapidly improving, after
eight years of struggle and distress—
and bound us fast to each other—when
my youthful love into friendship, before
age had deprived it of much of its origi-
nal ardor. I lost her, alas, (the choice
of my youth and the partner of my mis-
fortunes,) at a moment when I had a
prospect of her sharing my better days."

"The philosophy which I have learn-
ed, only teaches me that virtue and
friendship are the greatest of human
blessings; and that their loss is irrepar-
able. It aggravates my calamity, in-
stead of consoling me under it. My
sounded heart seeks another consola-
tion. Governed by these feelings, which
have in every age and region of the
world actuated the human mind, I seek
relief, and I find it, in the soothing hope
and consolatory opinion, that a benevo-
lent wisdom inflicts the chastisements,
as well as bestows the enjoyments of hu-
man life; that superintending goodness
will one day enlighten the darkness
which surrounds our nature, and hang
over our prospects; that this dreary and
wretched life is not the whole of man;
that an animal so sagacious and provi-
dent, and capable of such proficiency in
science and virtue, is not like the beast
that perishes; that there is a dwelling
place prepared for the spirits of the just
and that the ways of God will yet be
indicated to man. The sentiments of
religion, which were implanted in my
mind in my early youth, and which
were revived by the awful scenes which
I have seen passing before my eyes in
the world, are I trust deeply rooted in
my heart by this great calamity."

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered to the Masons of Clinton
Lodge, No. 33, in Talladega, December
27, 1841.

BY A BROTHER.

Companions and Brethren:

The lapse of another year has this day
called us together to celebrate the anni-
versary of St John the Evangelist.—
Eighteen centuries have passed away
since the appearance of this distinguished
patron of our order. Though John is
supposed to have been honoured with be-
ing present when Jesus was declared to
be the Lamb of God, though he was
present at the transfiguration, though he
heard that declaration from Heaven.
This is my beloved Son, though he was
a companion to Messiah in his solitude
and bitter sufferings, though the guard-
ianship of Christ's disconsolate mother
was assigned to him, though he labor-
ed eighteen years in preaching the Gos-
pel, and although he employed seven-
teen years in planting churches in Pro-
consular Asia, yet he was not favoured
with the smiles of the great, nor was he
made partaker of great dignities; nay,
he was exposed to the cruel pangs of
persecution. He was accused to Domi-
tian as a Propagator of Atheism and
impiety, and a public opposer of the
religion of the empire. He was banish-
ed to Patmos, a dreary island in the Ar-
chipelago. Though despised and persec-
uted by man, he was beloved and pre-
served by Him whose character it is to
hold the seven stars in his right hand.
His name and his virtues still live;
are cherished by the christian and re-
vered by every genuine Mason. He was
an eminent patron of our order, and
under which cherishes the practice of
every virtue, and inculcates the exer-
cises of Brotherly love, relief and truth.
We will not at present detain you with
a long history of the order, nor shall
we enter minutely into the origin of the
society. Some have traced its origin
from the creation; ever, says Preston
"since symmetry began, our order has

had a Being." Others trace it no fur-
ther back than the building of King
Solomon's temple. At the erection of
this stupendous work lodges were first
instituted, and masonry assumed a form
which it has retained to the present
time. To prevent confusion amongst
the workmen, certain signs and tokens
were instituted by which each division
or class was known or distinguished.
You my brethren know that some of the
degrees are founded upon certain e-
vents which took place at that time. Af-
ter completion and dedication of the tem-
ple, the workmen were dispersed, and
thus the art obtained general circula-
tion. It is supposed that it was intro-
duced into England prior to the Roman
invasion. About fifteen hundred years
ago, a general council of masons was
held in England, at which St. Albans
who suffered martyrdom on account of his
adherence to christianity presided. In
1735 masonry began to be established
in this country in consequence of the ap-
pointment of Henry Price grand master
of New England. Its progress to the
present period, has been regular and
rapid. We, as masons, have our festi-
vals, and as the celebration of the 4th
of July is calculated to fan the flame of
Amor Patrie, in the bosom of the A-
mericans, so the observance of this day
calls upon us to practice the duties re-
quired by that Gospel which proclaims
peace on earth and good will to man-
kind. We by no means insinuate that
masonry is a substitute for christianity;
she is one of its useful handmaids, and
tends to strengthen the faith of the chris-
tian in a crucified Saviour. We believe
in the authenticity of the scriptures, and
acknowledge the Bible as one of the
great lights in masonry whilst an Athe-
ist cannot be admitted into the society.

We have said that masonry inculcates
brotherly love, relief and truth. To de-
fine love is much more difficult than to
describe it. It may be said to be an
approbation of, inclination to, and de-
light in some particular object on ac-
count of real or supposed merit. A
mong creatures it uniformly has beauty
or excellence for its object. The Creator
of the universe has implanted in the
breasts of men a principle of benevo-
lence, which at first no doubt operated
strongly in uniting men in the social
compact. Love to any particular in-
dividual or body of men, if exercised ac-
cording to merit, by no means excludes
love to the whole human race, it is rather
indicative of its existence. If two
men are united together in the same un-
dertaking, to follow this analogical
mode of reasoning a little farther, the
ties by which they are connected are not
the same as those by which any one of
them is united to his fellow brethren of
mankind. Masons are embarked in the
same cause; they are children of the
same family, and have a number of
features common; on the principles of
common sense and reason therefore
they are bound to love each other from
motives, additional to those, from which
they love mankind at large. As Chris-
tians and Masons we are bound to imi-
tate Jesus in all his imitable perfections,
and says Jesus, see that ye love one an-
other as I have loved you. Paul also
frequently enjoined the same duty; walk
in love as Christ also hath loved us.
This love is peculiar to Masons and
Christians. The Pagan world is unac-
quainted with it. Infidels know it not;
and did not Christ come into the world
to propound to us a more excellent pat-
tern of christian charity, and place in a
more exalted point of view, the duties
between man and man? To perform the
duties which any system requires, it is
necessary to be acquainted with that
system. Masonry is a system, an ac-
quaintance with it is necessary to the per-
formance of the duties it requires. One
of the duties incumbent on us as men and
masons, is to relieve the distressed.
But as in all things we are apt to err,
every action that we perform requires
to be regulated by reason, and in the
performance of this duty her direction
is requisite. Of all the actions that
man performs, whether productive of
honor, or riches or glory, none more
merits our approbation than charity,
when it proceeds from a liberal mind.
A generous soul, upon a view of the de-
plorable condition of fallen creatures.
Hence the wisdom of Heaven is appar-
ent, in creating man not merely to live
for himself but as it were for the good
of mankind. It is rational, it is agreeable
to the analogy of nature that, we should
assist each other; and masonry enforces
the performance of this sacred duty.
Examples of the influence of the benevo-
lence have been, and are found among
masons, which causes the bitterest en-
emies of the institution to acknowledge
its utility.—The love of men to each

other, has caused them to endure the
most excruciating torments to tear them-
selves from the embraces of a beloved
wife and children that they might pro-
long the life of a beloved friend. Let us
here view the acts of the benevolent man.
His arm is extended to relieve the most
abject wretch. In obedience to the
command of God, he weeps with those
that weep and rejoices with those that
rejoice. In benevolence, measurably
consist, the beauty of holiness, and the
pious acts of a virtuous mind. Devoted
to the service of God, and the good of
mankind at large; by masonry we are
taught to relieve the distressed, to pro-
tect the oppressed, and comfort the heart
overwhelmed with sorrow. The Mas-
son's ear is open to the cry of the needy,
he commiserates the afflictions of the
innocent. His arm is always extended
to help, and he sheds a friendly tear o-
ver the accumulated sufferings of his
brethren, descended from the same Pa-
rent. The true mason in a truly sym-
pathetic manner visits and consoles the
afflicted sons of Adam who are labour-
ing under afflictive dispensations of
Providence, and destitute of help from
men. Contrast this character, with
that of him, who instead of relieving the
distressed is adding bitter ingredients to
the cup of sorrow that is in their hands,
and concerning which they are saying,
if possible, let it pass from us: O, how
will they be tortured and tormented,
their own consciences as a flaming fire
consuming them, when approaching to
the grave they reflect upon such conduct.
When it bears upon their minds, that
their ears were always shut to the cries
of the needy, and their hands, instead
of giving to the poor, always employed
in grasping a little more. But how
different will be the feeling of the man
of benevolence, when in his declining
years he looks back upon a life, which
he is conscious has been spent in piety
and godliness; in doing good and com-
municating to the necessities of others;
when he reflects that his benevolence
did not evaporate in expressions of con-
tempt, or in the sight of distress, but uni-
formly produced the corresponding acts
of beneficence. Though as individuals,
we may not claim preeminence in ex-
ercise of charity, in the lodges this cardinal
virtue is not taught but practised.
Goodness and truth are the first lessons
taught in masonry; and when duly ob-
served, hypocrisy, deceit & cunning, as
ashamed, hide their heads among us.
It is objected, if such be your system
why enjoin secrecy? But, is not faith-
fulness to confidence reposed a band of
the social compact? This is one of the
advantages resulting from the society;
the possession of a friend in the midst
of strangers and enemies, to whom we
can confidently reveal our troubles;
whose sympathy will alleviate, whose
charity will support, and who will not
betray the confidence reposed in him.
We are taught to love each other, to
exercise charity, brotherly love and
kindness; how far the instructions deliv-
ered are attended to, judge ye. When
we take a view of the piques and quar-
rels, the animosities and contentions
which too frequently prevail, in viola-
tion the most solemn masonic ties, the
heart of the genuine mason bleeds with-
in him, whilst he turns with disgust
from the scene. Has not the institution
a remedy within itself? It has; turn to
the first principles of the order. Bury
all dissensions. Loose off unarily dis-
orderly members. We thus grant can-
didly that masonry has been and is ab-
used. But has not christianity itself
been subject to similar abuse by the con-
duct of those whose actions belie their
profession. Let not then the miscon-
duct, the imperfections and aberrations of
individuals, lay a reproach upon the
society at large. This surely is not the
day, this surely is not the country,
where the misconducts of a few shall
cause the most ancient, the most honor-
able society, a society which has retain-
ed its existence amid the rise and the
fall of empires on the hill of prosperity
and vale of adversity to be stigmatised
and denounced as dangerous. In what
I would ask the opponents of the frater-
nity, is masonry dangerous. Not sure-
ly to domestic happiness, because she
instead of destroying she protects—not
surely to civil liberty, because she pro-
pagates a love of knowledge and virtue;
the strongest bulwarks of a republic,
and the enemies of tyranny and despot-
ism. Hence we find it forbidden under
pain of death, in the feeble and despot-
ic governments of Spain, Portugal and
Italy; under penalties less severe in the
German and Russian Empires. Toler-
ated in France, protected in the British
States, and ardently cherished in the
United States. Among our members,

you may find christians of every denom-
ination, the ablest politicians, and the
most renowned Warriors. Do the pro-
fessors of religion owing to their con-
nection with the fraternity become lax &
remiss in the performance of the duties
which they owe to their God? This you
cannot answer in the affirmative. Are
not the ablest and most pious Divines
zealous masons? Does their conduct
show that its principles are at variance
with the word of God? Does it lessen
their zeal in preaching a crucified Sav-
our, or diminish their care for the
church of the living God? The liberal
and enlightened De Wit Clinton, the in-
defatigable and persevering Franklin
were not ashamed to have their names
enrolled as patrons of masonry. War-
ren who bled and died in defence of his
country; Lafayette, some years since
the Nations guest, and the friend of hu-
manity; and immortal Washington were
members of the Fraternity. Hear Wash-
ington's own words. "Flattering as it
may be to the human mind, and truly
honourable as it is, to receive from our
fellow citizens testimonies of approba-
tion for exertions to promote the public
welfare, it is not less pleasing to know
that the mild virtues of the heart are
highly respected and cherished by a so-
ciety whose liberal principles are found
on the immutable laws of truth and
justice." Who would dispute such tes-
timony as this? Who dare say that
Washington published a deliberate false-
hood to the world? But who are the
opponents of masonry? The most igno-
rant and bigoted part of community;
persons whose knowledge of men and
things is generally circumscribed by the
boundaries of a few counties, and who
are possessed of more zeal than char-
ity or knowledge. To such I would say
you are blinded by ignorance and pre-
judice; you are ignorant of tenets of the
institution you traduce. Will you my
fellow-citizens join in the hue and cry;
will you assist in dragging us to the
rack, for, you know not what? The
great body of the people are too liberal
and enlightened to aid in such a nefari-
ous work.

We are reproached with excluding fe-
males from the society. This conduct
arises not from any want of confidence
in their integrity and virtue; not from
the supposed moral or mental disquali-
fication, but from the following circum-
stance, what is now a moral order of en-
lightened men, was at first an associa-
tion of operative Masons, for practical
purposes. The severity of their labors,
the toils and trials which they had to en-
dure, were ill suited to female delicacy.
Although necessarily excluded from the
Lodge, they are the objects of care and
solicitude among the fraternity. Their
interests are provided for, with all the
chivalry of the early age. Their vir-
tues are acknowledged and esteemed.

Vigorous and persevering efforts have
been made to destroy the utility of ma-
sonry, and pretended masons have boast-
ed that they would annihilate the or-
der, have caused the press to teem with
spurious productions for the vile pur-
poses of gain, and in order to deceive
and gull the credulous and inconsiderate
part of the community. You Masons
cannot be deceived. Upon their enter-
ing the Lodge they receive a mark
whereby they may know those who have
entered in by the right door.

You who this day, wear the emblems
of innocence and the badges of masons;
reflect upon the duties required at your
hands. Consult the happiness, promote
the interest of your brethren; guard a-
gainst every thing offensive to their feel-
ings.—Give notice of the machinations
of enemies, and endeavor to reclaim your
brethren from errors. Promote the
welfare and reputation of their families;
protect the chastity of their houses, de-
fend their lives and honors, and what is
dearer still, their characters from detrac-
tion and calumny. Nothing can justify
a deviation from the performance of those
duties.—Their neglect is a violation of all
that is sacred amongst men, amongst
christians, amongst masons. Banish
selfishness from your bosoms, and ex-
tend the masonic compasses beyond the
narrow sphere of kindred, let them em-
brace the whole human family; and dis-
charge conscientiously the duties requir-
ed at your hands. The motto of the
society is, ask and ye shall receive;
seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall
be opened unto you. The door of the
Lodge is open to the worthy applicant,
and ready to lend a listening ear to the
petition of the distressed. At the same
time it ought to be your constant care to
maintain the respectability of the Insti-
tution, to keep its reputation unsullied,
Open not the doors of your Lodges too
wide. Masonry has suffered more from

the introduction of strangers among the
workmen, than the machinations of its
enemies. Whilst we are careful in the
examination of candidates; let us also
look well to our own conduct.—Are we
conscientious in discharging the duties
incumbent upon us as christians and
masons. When our work comes to be
inspected by the great overseer of the
universe, will it stand the test, or will it
be rejected, cast among the rubbish and
declared unfit to occupy any part of the
spiritual building? A person may be
initiated, passed, raised to a Master
Mason; he may be marked, passed or
exalted to the high sublimities of the
Royal Arch, and at the same time be
destitute of the real principles of the or-
der. The duties of a Mason are not
limited, they are general. A faithful
discharge of them renders estimable in
every department of life. The mason
is taught to have faith in God, hope in
immortality, and charity towards all
men.

You who have received the White
stone and new name, who are able to dis-
tinguish between genuine and spurious
work; who have been taught the advan-
tages of discipline and education; who
have been taught to correct irregulari-
ties, and reduce the numbers of the hu-
man family; let your conduct amongst
the brethren and the world at large be
such as when inspected, it shall stand
the test of the great overseer of the un-
iverse.—You who have passed the chair,
been received and acknowledged as most
excellent Masters; be engaged in dis-
posing light and truth to the uninfor-
med. And you companions who have
passed the veils, and entered the pres-
ence of the grand council; to whom are
committed the ancient land-marks of
the order, and who are acquainted with
the mysterious characters displayed in
the sacred arch, from you we expect ex-
amples worthy of imitation. Prove
yourselves descendants of Israelites in-
deed, in whom there is no guile. Let
the scarlet robe remind you of that fer-
vency and zeal with which you should
promote the prosperity of the institution;
the purple of that unity which ought to
be cultivated; and the white of that pu-
rity of heart and rectitude of conduct,
requisite to obtain the signet of truth,
and a passage thro' the white veil of the
sanctuary.

Be of one mind: let not discord occu-
py the place of peace and harmony.—
Has any brother offended, admonish him.
Does he persist in his errors, enforce the
discipline of the Lodge. Is he still ob-
stinate, expel him, better to lose one
member than suffer the whole body to
perish. The lodge of discipline is not
sufficiently attended to; the misconduct
of members often causes the whole frater-
nity to be stigmatized.

When the rules of masonry are obser-
ved, it is a sure source of tranquility in
the chequered scene of life. A consola-
tion that will remain when other earth-
ly comforts lose their relish. It quali-
fies for the social duties of life. In
youth it teaches us to govern our pass-
ions, and circumscribe our desires. Ev-
ery one on his initiation is presented
with a Lamb skin or white apron, which
ought to remind him of that purity of
life requisite, in order to gain admis-
sion to the enjoyment of those pleasures
which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard.
All the jewels and emblems have an im-
portant signification; and the three first
degrees have different references. The
entered apprentices degree implies the
first knowledge of nature's God. The
fellow crafts has reference to the Mosai-
c dispensation; and the Master's de-
gree to the Christian dispensation, the
anti-type of all the types and shadows of
the Mosai.

Thus we have mentioned a few of the
outlines of the duties which our system
requires. Let me now ask, does it not
discover wisdom, strength and beauty.
By it we are made acquainted with a u-
niversal language; which is understood
in every clime. Under the banner of
masonry the professors of christianity
of every denomination, the high and low
rich and poor can meet upon the level,
laying aside party distinctions and party
animosities.

May we then cherish with a friendly
hand the virtues incumbent on us, the
duties required by masonry, if so, we
may rest assured, that when our earth-
ly house of this tabernacle is dissolved,
we shall have a building of God, a
house not made with hands, eternal in
the Heavens.

When the last trumpet shall sound,
we shall be raised up by the Lion of
the tribe of Judah, and hear that joy-
ful sentence, well done, good and faith-
ful servants, enter ye, into the joy of
your Lord.

HOME AT LAST.

"Hugging her ragged mother tight,
"Mother," exclaimed, "we're home at last!
And as she spoke, poor little one,
A ruined hat she stood before,
Whence, ever since the morning sun,
They strayed to bed from door to door."

"We're home at last! Sad home is this—
All lone without, all cold within;
The adder here might lurk and hiss,
Her poisonous web the spider spin—
But there's no fire to warm, no light,
And crevices are yawning wide,
Through which the storm, this freezing night
May lay you stiffened, side by side."

And yet this wayward child has been
By many a gorgeous house—and past
Where mirth and music cheer the scene,
Nor envied for she's home at last!
Thus may the heart be trained below
To love the cot wherein was cast
Its fare of poverty and woe,
Like her's who cried—"we're home at last!"

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WM. LUGGOTT.
The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play,
And thus the friends, that flutter near
While fortunes sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's past,
The snowbird still remains,
And chirrup midst the blast,
Gives to the bird, when friendship's throng
With him's sun depart,
Still singing with its cheerful song,
And hearts to the heart.

AN EXCELLENT WIFE.

The following extract of a letter
of Sir James Mackintosh to a friend,
on the death of his wife, will be per-
used with pleasure by our female read-
ers.—Her virtues are worthy not only
of admiration but of emulation also.

"Allow me, in justice to her memory,
to tell you what she was, and what I
loved her. I was guided in my choice
by the blind affection of my youth. I
found an intelligent companion, & a ten-
der friend, a prudent mistress, the most
faithful of wives, and a mother as ten-
der as children ever had the misfortune
to lose. I met a woman who, by the
tender management of my weaknesses,
gradually corrected the most pernicious
of them. She became prudent from af-

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

Washington, March 22.

The question of privilege, in the House, was the absorbing subject today. You have seen, in the papers, the resolution offered by Mr. Giddings of Ohio. They are so drawn as to declare a dangerous and revolutionary principle in terms as offensive as possible to the South.

You will also find in the newspapers of this morning, the preamble and resolutions concerning Mr. Giddings, as drawn by Mr. Botts, but offered by Mr. Weller.

The subject was taken up as soon as the House met. The previous question on the resolution of censure had been moved yesterday, and was, to-day, ordered to be put. There was of course no debate. Mr. Giddings did not wish to make any defence. There were many proceedings, however, the object of which was to postpone or get rid of the subject. Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table, which was rejected, yeas 70, nays 124.

The question was first taken on the preamble which was agreed to, yeas 119, nays 66.

The resolution was next adopted, yeas 125, nays 69. So the House resolved that the conduct of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, was altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular.

This being done, Mr. Giddings gathered up his books and papers and sent them off. Left his seat & went around the hall taking leave of his friends—the 69—and is to put out to-morrow to Ohio, where he will make a flaming appeal to his constituents, and tell them that they are not freemen unless they have the right to cut the throats of the slaveholders. It is evident that this whole affair was got up in an abolition caucus. It has every appearance about it of pro-concert.

The House went into the Committee on the Loan Bill. Mr. Gentry, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it, with a view to afford an opportunity to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Everett's subject for the bill, authorizing the Government to borrow the money, at par, on the shortest time, not exceeding twenty years, was lost.

Mr. Everett moved an amendment, setting apart the proceeds of particular duties, for the redemption of the loan, but the Chairman ruled it out of order. An appeal was taken, and a long debate on this concluded the business of the day.

In the Senate, a great throng was present, to hear Mr. Clay closing speech in support of his tariff and revenue resolutions. But they were disappointed. Mr. Clay rose at one o'clock, when the resolutions were called up, and stated that he was too unwell to proceed to-day. The change of the weather, he said, had affected him very severely, but he hoped to-morrow morning to be able to go on. The subject was, therefore, passed over. The question on Mr. Clay's resolutions is to be taken next Monday, the 28th.

Mr. Allen presented resolutions, to-day, from some public meeting in Ohio, denouncing Mr. Adams and J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, as traitors. I learn, however, Giddings' district is a strong hold of abolitionism.

Washington, March 23.

In the House to-day, the Speaker committed a letter from Mr. Giddings of Ohio, resigning his seat as a member of the House. He goes home, to rally his constituents, under the abolition flag, and to be elected by a large majority, with instructions to continue his incendiary course. He will come back before the termination of this session, and of course will draw his mileage a second time for the same session.

Most of the day was spent in correcting, or rather attempting to amend, journal account of the proceedings against Mr. Giddings. But every motion to amend was negatived.

The loan bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Wise moved an amendment, repealing the distribution land bill. The Chair decided the motion to be in order but Mr. Wise objected to declining the question without debate. The House could not keep a quorum, on account of the greater attraction in the Senate.

Mr. Clay said, he would take this opportunity, as he might not again address the Senate, to give his views of the present relations between this country and England. He regretted to see, in the press, much scandalous abuse of the messenger of peace proposed to be sent to us by Great Britain. Nothing could be so ungenerous, so unmanly. The nobleman who had been appointed to this errand he personally knew—and he was a great man of great worth and wisdom, and of liberal and humane sentiments. With the backing house which he established he had had no connexion for twenty years. However a fifteen years' pressure might violate the hospital-

ities of the land he trusted that the administration would receive him in a becoming manner. There is no danger whatever, said Mr. C., of any rupture between the two countries, if there is any ability in the management of the controversy on our side. Mr. Clay reviewed the questions at issue. The North Eastern Boundary question was nearly settled. The basis of the arrangement was concluded, and only some minor points were left, which could be settled by arbitration.

The Caroline question was under negotiation was under negotiation, & though it was one in which our territory had been violated, yet it was a mixed affair, and there was some palliation for it. This could not of itself lead to a war. The Creole case was one in which Great Britain was manifestly wrong, and she ought to indemnify us. This was a subject of negotiation, and at all events there was no ground of immediate apprehension from it. The right of search was a question upon which Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Stephens were perfectly agreed. Great Britain did not pretend to a right to search our vessels. Lord Aberdeen went so far as to say—all we wish is to ascertain whether a vessel found on the African coast is American, and she may then pass free, even if laden with slaves. But we claim that if a Pirate or a Spaniard shall hoist the American flag, that flag shall not be sufficient proof of the nationality of the vessel. The United States once proposed a treaty giving a qualified right of search in the West Indies, and on the African coast. The Senate struck out the West Indies, and the British Government from pique refused to ratify it. But some such arrangement would now be made. Mr. Clay did not think there was immediate danger of war even with the upstart tyrant of Mexico, who repaid the hospitalities of the United States, with the abuse and slander of her citizens. But, at the same time, the best means of prevention were to be found in preparation.

Washington, March 24.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Preston submitted a resolution declaring that the actual condition and credit of the country were such as to render necessary prompt and decisive action on the part of Congress, and that this end a loan ought to be authorized on terms that would ensure success. Mr. Preston, in some remarks, on this motion, intimated that his object was to stimulate the other House to action. A state of things has arisen that required combined and concerted action. He felt depressed and sick at heart in viewing the situation of the country and the government. The resolution lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Rives submitted some amendments, the object of which was to declare that the distribution Bill ought to be repealed. Mr. Preston offered amendments, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion whether a duty of 20 per cent. will afford a sufficient revenue; and, if not, what rate of duty will be adequate. The time had come, he said, when it might be necessary to levy duties, at the rate of 25 or even 30 per cent., in order to afford sufficient revenue. Mr. Clay remarked, that the repeal of the land Bill would afford no relief to the Treasury this year or the next, but that the instability of legislation, which it would show, would of itself be a great shock to the public credit. He said his stay here would be short, and he wished to see some action on the subject of the resolutions. He proposed to take the question on the last resolution, which calls on the heads of departments for a statement of such retrenchments, as can be made in their departments. This resolution was agreed to.

Washington, March 26.

There is much excitement here on the subject of the invasion of Texas. A disposition exists to connect it with the Abolition Question. The Abolitionists are already on the *qui vive*, and say they will watch the Administration closely, to see that they connive at no expeditions set on foot in the United States for the purpose of aiding Texas, or conquering Mexico and spreading the empire of slavery. They have already accused President Tyler of an intrigue, the object of which, they say, is to bring Texas into the Union, by the exercise of the treaty making power. It is acknowledged that there is an extreme probability of a war soon arising between this country and Mexico. There are now causes enough of collision, but, as the sympathies of our citizens will naturally and properly induce them to lend their aid to their Texan friends; and, as the Mexican army, and its Indian allies, will be very apt to intrude, in some mode or other, upon our territory or property, in the progress of the war, it will become difficult for us to keep aloof. In the midst of this war, England may seize upon Cuba, and perhaps become an ally of Mexico against the United States. We shall have stirring times for some years to come.

Mr. Wise, in his speech on the Loan Bill, to-day, said that it was time to make preparation for war with Mexico and England. We should soon have both of these wars on our hands. Our youthful

sister Republic, Texas, has already been overrun by the Mexican tyrant, and at the same time he was fulminating insults and menaces at us and keeping our citizens in captivity. He had not gone to war with his own means—he had neither credit nor resources—but he must have been aided by English capital and English war steamers, or his own part he would demand the release of our citizens at the mouth of the cannon, and he would not tamely see a republic which we were the first to acknowledge as an independent nation, overrun by the tyrant. Mr. Wise said no one could tell how this Ashburton mission would terminate. But here we were, said Mr. W., without a revenue without means of defence.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House, informing them that by a mistake in the last statement of the amount of Treasury notes issued, the sum of \$1,556,000 was omitted. That sum is to be added to the amount stated to be out. The Loan Bill was taken up soon after twelve o'clock, and Mr. Wise took the floor, and he spoke five mortal hours. He replied to Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Marshall—accused the Whigs of factious opposition to the Administration; and of a deliberate and fixed design to embarrass and paralyze the Government; and to throw every thing into confusion; hoping thus to gain, at last their favourite object of making Mr. Clay President. He defended Mr. Tyler's Message, in all its parts, and called upon the Whigs to oppose it, if they dared to do it. The issue now made between them and the President and the country was to be the judge. He said the Whigs of the House would refuse to repeal the Distribution Bill and the consequence of that would be the loss of the Tariff and Revenue Bill. So Congress would go home leaving the country much worse than they found it.

Washington, March 27.

Several gentlemen have arrived here from Mexico, and unite in representing that Santa Anna, is aided by England, in his enterprise against Texas. Others suppose, however, that the Catholic Church furnished him with the means to pay off his troops and to undertake the expedition. From this source he will doubtless obtain further supplies, or perhaps confiscate the whole of the Church property in aid of his objects. The impression gathers strength that the United States will become involved in the war. The repudiation of Mexico, of all her debts, except that due to England, will alone be a just cause of war. The claims provided for under our treaty with Mexico, and for which Mexican Treasury notes or bonds have been given are of course embraced in general repudiation. It would be a good point for us to war upon, in order to show the world that our States do not intend to repudiate.

The agent despatched to Mexico, by Mr. Bailey Peyton, District Attorney at New Orleans, on the occasion of the capture of the Santa Fe Expedition, has arrived here, and states that his representations were of no effect and were not listened to.

The more formal and authentic demand for the release of Mr. Kendall, and other American citizens, has been treated with equal disdain. In the meantime Gov. Vanness, who was and still is in this city, and Gen. Leslie Combs of Ky., who is now here, interfere personally for the release of their sons, and succeeded without difficulty. Young Vanness was secretary to the expedition, and Mr. Combs was a volunteer—and both were Texian citizens; yet these gentlemen were set at liberty by Santa Anna, from respect to their connexions, while the demand of our government, for the release of its citizens is unheeded. Mr. Kendall is a citizen of the United States; and he went out with the expedition, from motive of curiosity or information, and, by the usages of war, was entitled to immediate release. But the requests and even the demands of this government are unavailing for that object. This is because of war—it is a direct insult to the United States, and ought not to be borne.

The Whigs generally, are bitter against the President's last special message, and against Mr. Wise, many wish an opportunity to reply to Mr. W. and to attack the message. I do not think, however, that the motion to reconsider will prevail.

As was expected, the President's recommendation of a suspension of the land distribution creates the greatest sensation here. It is considered, notwithstanding the president's explanation of the circumstances under which he assented to the law as a direct attack upon Mr. Clay, the extra session, and the Whig policy. Even the more moderate of the Whigs say that Mr. Tyler ought not to send in such a message after the House had decided not to repeal or suspend the law. The fact is, that the House has made no such decision. But on a point of order, they ruled out Mr. Wise's motion to pledge the land revenue for the redemption of the loan. This might have been done on strict parliamentary principles, without reference to the merits of the proposition. I believe, how-

ever, that when the proposition comes to a direct vote in the House, it will be rejected. The Pennsylvanians all go for the distribution. The democratic members from some of the indebted States cannot oppose it. Mr. Wise anticipates, as a consequence of the failure of the proposed recall of the land fund, the defeat of the revenue bill.

Washington, March 28.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. King of Alabama submitted a resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence with the Mexican government, in relation to the citizens of the United States held in captivity in Mexico. Some little debate took place upon the resolution, in which a decidedly hostile spirit was manifested towards Mexico and her upstart tyrant, as Mr. Clay calls him. But Mr. Sevier rallied the Senate a little upon their disposition to exact justice from this "petty power," Mexico, while they allowed Great Britain with impunity, to keep American citizens in oppressive confinement in Van Drimen's Land. The resolution was passed over.

The arrangements for the Clay Ball are to be very splendid; the 12th of April (Mr. Clay's birthday) is fixed for the fête.

Mr. Allen made a vehement attack upon the Whig Party, and its resources and principles and asked with that face they could come to the Democrats whom they had been denouncing for ten years, and call on them for aid in relieving the country from the embarrassments into which the Whigs had within one year, plunged it. He recognised no difference between the Whig factions, but looked upon them in the mass, as alike responsible for the disasters of the country.

Washington, March 29.

The opinion seems to be universal here that the government is bound to enforce its demand on Mexico for the release of the American citizens there held in oppressive captivity.

Mr. King gave notice that he would call up his resolution to-morrow, fixing the day for the termination of the session.

In the House, to-day, the loan bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, spoke with much spirit, in reply to Mr. Bayner, of N. C., and in opposition to the Whig policy as disclosed at the extra session. The debate was continued by Mr. Shields of Alabama, Mr. Cushing and others till a late hour. To-morrow the subject will be disposed of.

Washington, April 6.

Lord Ashburton had his first audience with the President, to-day, and was courteously received. He has also been introduced to the members of the cabinet. Those who have had an opportunity to notice the first impression made by Lord Ashburton here, say it was decidedly favorable. He is in his manners kind and unassuming.

A most unfortunate accident took place to-day in the river below Alexandria. The Missouri Steam Frigate had run aground somewhere near Fort Washington. A boat was got out with anchor and chain. The anchor it would seem, was prematurely and carelessly thrown out, and every person in the boat, was injured and thrown overboard by the chain, which I believe, is placed in a coil, with the men in the centre. A lieutenant and fifteen men have thus suddenly been destroyed.—The Mississippi went down to assist the Missouri in coming up.

The Senate, to-day took up the Loan Bill, and Mr. Wright concluded his speech against the bill. He was unwilling, moreover, to vote any thing for the government until the land revenue was recalled. Mr. Buchanan has taken the floor for to-morrow. It would, seem therefore that there is little chance for the speedy disposition of the bill. In the mean time, you will recollect that a large batch of treasury notes are about to fall due, and it is now evident that they will be protected, in consequence of this new way of the Senate. Treasury notes are already falling in prospect of this result.

The House, to-day, passed a resolution on motion of Mr. Warren, of Georgia, calling for information in regard to the alleged outrages of the U. States Troops, on the citizens of Georgia. The resolutions, which proposed proceeding on the presumption of the truth of the allegations were lost.

The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill. Yesterday, Gen. Doty, of Wisconsin was the subject of debate—to-day it was Justice McKinley—the allegation against the Judge being that he cannot possibly attend to every State in his widely extended circuit.

There was great difficulty, to-day, in keeping a quorum. In fact, it was found impossible. There is scarcely a quorum from the hour of adjournment for five minutes at a time. It is not strange that it should be so when you reflect that the House has solemnly determined to do nothing, and that the long speeches, are, of course, an insupportable bore.

About forty members were arrested to-day and fined, by order of the House. But it will be the same thing to-morrow.

Who would sit in the hall, knowing that nothing is to be done? Who would be compelled to listen to the long dull and prosy speeches addressed to Bancroft.

New York, March 29.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Parliamentary proceedings—Ribandism in Ireland—Depression in Trade—Refutation of the right of Search—Refusal of France—The Insurrection in Portugal, &c. &c.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning last in safety. She left Liverpool on the 4th of March; on the 18th after several storms she broke her intermediate shaft; the floats were taken off the wheels, her sails were set, and under them she went till the 25th, when her star-board engines were started, and under this, she reached Halifax.

She brought Mr. Canarc and 44 passengers, —\$5 for Boston. The Unicorn brought these latter on, reaching Boston at 7 o'clock on Sunday night. She returns to Halifax April 2d.

Trade is terribly depressed.

The Bank has reduced discount to 4 per cent.

Dates from China to Nov. 30th. Nothing new.

Tens had advanced 3d per lb. money. The deliveries are lower, but a fair business is doing—Company's Congos closed at 1s. 11d. 3d per lb.

We have London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th March. In England the prospects of business are dismal at present, but the necessity of increasing the forces in China is promoting employment for the army and navy departments.

The Right of Search has been signed by all the parties, with the exception of France; she refuses to sign it at present. The Charter is in full force in Portugal and the intended insurrection in Spain progresses. The accounts of distress in England continue to be as gloomy as before, and trade does not appear to improve. The cotton market, however, is in a better state and the money market, is easy.

The burning in effigy and corn law meetings still continue. PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. A tedious debate on the corn laws occupied the House of Commons during five successive nights, during which no new arguments were brought forward of particular interest. Mr. Villiers moved that all duties payable upon the importation of corn, meal or flour, do now cease or determine, when the committee divided, the numbers were for the motion 90, against it 393. On the 26th ult. Mr. Christopher proposed a higher scale of duties. His proposition was that the maximum duty should be 5s higher than the maximum duty proposed by the government. The division was taken on the question, and the original proposition was carried by 306 to 104.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

In the House of Lords, 21st ult. the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table the treaty of the slave trade signed by all the great powers of Europe except France. He regretted that he was under the necessity of informing their lordships that the ratification of the king of the French had not been exchanged with those of the other powers; neither was he able to inform the house of the time when that ratification might be expected. The treaty with France concluded in 1831 and 33, remained in full force and vigor.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We learn from Paris that a delay of four months has been asked and obtained for the French Government to ratify the right of Search. There is terrible work in Ireland. A tremendous ribbon conspiracy has been discovered. The Great Western steam ship leaves Liverpool on her next trip.

FRANCE.

The non-ratification of the slaves treaty by France still engages the attention of Paris papers. A great sensation was created in the French capital on Wednesday morning by the announcement of the London papers that the slave treaty had been ratified without the participation of France.

From the Mason Telegraph.

BLOODY RIOT—TWO MEN KILLED—FOUR DAN-GEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Our city was disgraced by another bloody affray on Wednesday night last. It seems a grudge had existed for some time between a constable of the name of Nathan Duke, and an Irishman named Henry Summers, who occupied a small shop on Bridge row. A fresh difficulty had occurred on the afternoon above mentioned, and about 9 o'clock, as Duke was standing on the side walk at a shop near Summers', he was assailed by Summers with abusive language and dared to come where he was. Duke armed himself with a gun and went to wards him—he had no sooner reached

the front of the shop when the firing commenced. It is uncertain which fired first. Duke's gun went off, the ball passing through the facing of the door into the shop and through the counter. One man in the shop, named Thomas Kannan, was badly wounded in the hip, whether from Duke's gun or from one inside is not certainly known, as the precise situation in which he stood has not been ascertained. Two guns, some say three, were fired from the shop, by H. Summers and others.—Duke received a full charge of buck and goose shot in his breast and arms—and his recovery is thought doubtful. A very respectable mechanic named M. E. Hebbard who was standing in a door near by, received three balls, one in his breast and died instantly. A man who was passing at the time, by the name of Sweeny, it is said received a charge in the abdomen, and has since died. Two others named John Welch and —Doster, were also dangerously wounded. No one was with Duke.—The others who were killed and wounded had no participation in the affray.

The two Summers's, Henry and Peter, were arrested and after a careful investigation before the magistrates C. A. Higgins, J. L. Owens, Wm. Cummings and E. E. Brown, were committed to jail for trial before the Superior Court which sits on the first Monday in May next.

MEXICO AN EMPIRE.

It is pretty evident that Santa Anna contemplates erecting an empire in Mexico, bestowing on himself the imperial title. He intends, as preparatory to his design to create four Marshals—

death, by a man of the name of Jostling.

War was on the premises of Jostling in Floyd county, when the affair occurred. Jealousy on the part of Jostling, was alleged as the cause of the horrid deed. Jostling had once cautioned him against coming or his premises, and when he found him there, a few words passed, when Jostling shot him in the body, the ball passed through him and he died instantly. Jostling gave himself up, but had no friend committed at the last accounts.—Chattanooga Gaz.

LOOK HERE!!

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE, COCK OF THE ROCK, WILL BE HIS NEXT SEASON AT R. D. ROWLAND'S in Benton County, Ala., 2 miles North of Jacksonville. Commencing on the 1st of March, and ending on the 10th of June, at \$20 the season, and 50 cents to the groom. Those failing to get a colt in the Spring can have the full season gratis. Notes will be required in each case at the time of service, payable on the 25th of December next.

Mares will be fed at \$1.50 per week. Good and well enclosed pasturage will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to Mares left with the horse, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Expenses for feed paid when mares taken away.

N. B. Cock of the Rock was sired by Durack, the sire of American Eclipse, his Dam, Romp, was full sister to Miller's Dan-sel, Dam of American Eclipse by old Messenger. For pedigree & performance see hand bills. Suffice it to say he is the sire of as many race horses as perhaps any horse living in the United States.

AUGUSTUS YOE, R. D. ROWLAND.

Jan. 12, 1842—17.

17—The terms upon which Cock of the Rock would stand having been fixed during the absence of the undersigned, since his return he has concluded in consequence of the hardness of times to reduce the rate to \$20 the season. A rumor has also got about that he is not the genuine horse represented. That this rumor is entirely unfounded I have documents in my possession to prove, and no man patronizing the horse shall be charged a cent, if I cannot prove it to his satisfaction.

R. D. ROWLAND.

April 6, 1842

Any persons having the No. of the Knickerbocker for January, 1840, and the October No. of Little's Museum for 1841, belonging to me, will confer a favor by returning them immediately, as I wish to have them bound.

C. J. CLARK.

March 29, 1842.

REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE ALA., APRIL 20, 1842.

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election, to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce Lewis D. Jones, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

Since the publication of our last paper, in which we mentioned the removal of the Land Office to Lebanon, we have received the following letter from the Register, which gives information that the plats have been received.

LAND OFFICE, LEBANON ALA., 12th April, 1842.

Mr. Grant—The plats of the Cherokee Territory lying in the Coosa District, have been received at this office, of which I wish to give notice to pre-emption claimants by the publication of this letter in your paper. Persons entitled to the right of pre-emption under the several acts now in force, can make their entries at any time.

Very respectfully, J. T. BRADFORD, Reg'r.

A large number of the most respectable merchants in Mobile have resolved, that after the 1st of June next, they will only receive the paper of our State Bank and branches at its real and not nominal value. The object of this move on the part of the Mobile merchants is no doubt to save themselves from ruin, and to avoid the loss of their property.

It is a sad state of affairs, when the merchants of a State are driven to such a measure. It is a sad state of affairs, when the merchants of a State are driven to such a measure.

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convent of San Christoval, some twelve miles distant. Those in the city previous to my arrival, had been in a measure rendered comfortable by certain resident Americans, though they were suffering the daily indignity of being exposed heavily ironed, at hard labor upon the public streets, and forced to submit to the still further degradation of being scourged by the brutal captors. Those at San Christoval were in a deplorable situation: part of them were almost entirely naked—all of them nearly starved, for they had not, at the time of my visit, received a morsel of food for three days. A violent epidemic, of the nature of small pox, was raging among them, and those who were ill, destitute of blankets, and wanting the necessities of a sick-chamber—were absolutely lying on a stone floor, and rolling in their vomit, presenting a picture of wretchedness and misery, shocking to human nature. Most of the sick have however, recovered, and all have been tolerably provided for.

Of those confined at San Christoval, a new disposition has been made; about eighty or one hundred having been sent to Puebla, and about fifty to Perote. Those at Puebla were said to be suffering greater indignities than the others; they have been placed in irons, and at labor, cleansing the sewers of the city, and to add to the disgrace of their melancholy situation, the filthiest and the most disgusting wretches, have been chained with them, hand and hand.

But for the strenuous exertions of his friends, Kendall (whose health was in a most precarious state) would be in the same situation; he and Dr. Whitaker are, for the present, in the hospital of San Legard, where the lepers are attended. It is said, however, that immediately upon the recovery of their health, they are to be transferred to the company of their friends, to partake of their suffering and distress. Those in Perote have fallen into better hands, and have met with comparatively kind treatment. It is to be feared, however, that their happiness will be of short duration, for the tyrant who holds them in bondage knows no generosity, and will allow its existence in none of his subordinates. The determination seems to be the entire extermination of the "land pirates of Texas."

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they can demand of us, having possession of our territories on the Pacific and on the Atlantic, on the Oregon and on the St. John's, and invading the jurisdiction over most potent States at pleasure, it is hard to conjecture. It can be nothing but the right of search, we suppose, and if so, the concessions expected from us must contemplate the surrender of everything we have been contending for with England, either by land or sea.

From the Boston Courier, March 31. THE NEW BRITISH ENVOY.—The arrival of Lord Ashburton is daily expected. Judging from occasional expressions quoted from certain papers, we presume that great and good results are expected from his mission. On this subject we are rather given to incredulity, and shall be agreeably disappointed if his lordship should not return to England without having settled even one of the questions, which are now subjects of dispute or of negotiation between the two Governments. Our doubts of the success of the mission arise from what we believe to be a fact susceptible of absolute demonstration, viz: The British Government has no desire to adjust the difference respecting the North American boundary or the Caroline affair, even to admit of any modification of her demands concerning the right to search our merchant vessels, under the shallow pretence of suppressing the slave trade. We suspect that the real object of Lord Ashburton's embassy is to look after money due from some of the States to British capitalists.

The London press is not very sanguine in expectation of a speedy termination of the existing difficulties. This mission is spoken of somewhat lightly in Parliament by Whig members, and the Morning Post—a tool of Toryism—is severe in its comments on all who express the least doubt of the entire justice of the British side of the question; or of the sincerity of the Government in this new movement towards negotiation. The following extract from the Post of March 3 is sufficient to indicate the temper with which the new mission is expected to "commence," the conflicting interests of the two nations:

"The difficulties of Lord Ashburton's position will be great indeed, if, not confined to those he may meet with in America, they are to be aggravated by the anti-English declarations of members of our own Legislature. What results may not be expected, when members rise in the House of Commons, and declare that this mission will not, because it ought not, be attended with success? When it is more than insupportable to the American Republic to have an honor to her friendship, until, for the apparent disavowal of her aggressions, we pass measures that would bring into disrepute her honor as a nation? And such is the sentiment of a few of our members, who are not to be deterred by the cheers of partisan friends, by the honorable representative of the enlightened borough of Finsbury."

There never was a time at which loyal men were more strongly called upon to display from language tending to weaken the influence of the British Government abroad. The Ministry alive to the necessity of determining as speedily and as completely as possible a state of relations between Great Britain and the United States, which for several years past has made peace itself so precarious, that, from day to day there was no estimating how long it may continue, or how soon it may—low or low so it may be infringed, has made an effort that all the land really patriotic men will warmly approve. This distinguished individual, who has undertaken the duty of conducting the negotiation, will in a short time have arrived at the scene of his labors, and, indeed, of body and mind, he must prepare to undergo. He will require all the moral influence, in assistance of his own, which the cheers and encouragements of his countrymen would undoubtedly confer upon him. If, then, there is to be the least chance of his endeavor to defeat him by anticipation? And should he be unable to accomplish the objects of his mission, on whom will the blame of the failure be? The noble and honorable Whig Radical applauders of Mr. Duncanson's narrative need not go far to search.

Lord Ashburton, when he set out for America, was perfectly aware that he would find himself at a disadvantage. During a period of ten years, he has been, in a long and vexatious series of complications, had arisen. Questions on subjects of the most varying nature had sprung up, and been allowed to remain, fretting and festering, by a Government so much occupied in endeavoring to prolong an unholy red ribbon existence, that it had but little or no time to bestow upon real duties. These questions, multiplied and confused, with all the vexatious variety of features, amongst the legacies bequeathed to the country by the late system of statesmanship. The present Government, upon its accession to power, instead of shrinking in despair from the Augean stable of *Things Impudicis*, grappled at once with the difficulty. It resolved to bring every thing possible to make the best of a bad state of things, and Lord Ashburton's mission was the consequence. He has to do this, and he has to do it under circumstances under which he will have to contend with the American Government. He will have to contend with prejudice in its most inveterate shape; he will have to conciliate parties whose interest, or imagined interest, in the utter defeat of the object he has in view. The questions which his negotiation will embrace, are of ages varying from sixty years to scarce so many weeks. To sustain him in his trying situation, he has nothing to depend on but the soundness of his head and the justice (generally) of his cause. We say generally, because there are some particulars in which we conceive his lordship may deem it not improper to make considerable deviations from the course pursued by Mr. Fox's instructions. The shifting, vacillating, and utterly undignified conduct of Lord Palmerston in respect to the Caroline affair—a policy that led to all the unnecessary ill feeling excited by the trial of Mr. McLeod—this policy may, in our opinion, be made matter of candid explanation and generous apology by the British Envoy. We do not insinuate, in the most remote degree, that any descent will be made from the principle upon which the attack on the Caroline was recognised by England. It is the delay and hesitation in taking up this tangible position, in avowing this recognition, and the inconvenient consequences of that delay, that, if our view be correct, his lordship would not think deserving a full justification.

True it is that Lord Ashburton will derive popularity from the very extensive popularity he enjoys among the more intelligent inhabitants of the Union. But, after all, that popularity could make little, if any, against the general antipathy entertained for the very idea of making certain concessions,

without which it is impossible that matters can be accommodated. He must, as we have said, have the cordial and expressed sympathy of his countrymen with him. And it does appear to us that a party has reached the very acme of political profligacy, when having by the disgraceful incapacity of its own leaders, brought matters to such a pass, that it is daily impending, it turns round, and applies itself to thwart the exertions of those who would heal the evils it has created.

Such is the vile and disloyal tactic of that which falsely calls itself the "great" popular party in the House of Commons. We do not believe that any important or any numerous section of the British nation will look with regret but frowning indignation at conduct so utterly opposed to public virtue and integrity. Lord Palmerston, forsooth, has not enough to answer for: his administration of the Foreign Office brought so little of mischief, so little of disgrace and disaster, upon his country; he lives in so strong a house that he and his friends can afford to cast stones at their neighbors. And, not content with this, the more reckless of the more presuming, does not reckon upon disaster, but prays aloud that America may first go to war with, and then soundly beat us. A creditable display, truly, from a "great constitutional" opposition!

We believe that whatever effect this conduct may have upon the result of Lord Ashburton's negotiation, it will cause no alteration in the principles upon which that negotiation will be conducted. Lord Ashburton, we may presume, does not reckon upon a disloyal declaration from England as one of the obstructions that are to meet him in America. And should he feel that it is working effects prejudicial to his object, he will not attempt to ride rampant over justice. He will assert the right of England, and will make the acknowledgement and concession of that right the condition of any final arrangement he may enter into. He will tell the American Government that the people of England are disposed to peace and friendship with the Republic; but he will also tell that Government, if he finds it necessary that England is to be bullied into no terms which she cannot be argued into, and that, in doing upon the suggestion of Mr. T. Duncombe, America says "No" to the friendly overtures of Great Britain, the latter is prepared to take the alternative, and, *coupe qu'il croit*, to vindicate her justice, her dignity, and her power.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT. The following reached us last night, in an extract from the Rochester Evening Post.

THE CAROLINE OUTRAGE AGAIN.—MR. J. S. HOGAN IN ROCHESTER JAIL. April 1, 5 o'clock, a. m. Last evening, a warrant was granted by Justice Ruchon of this city, for the apprehension of John Sheridan Hogan, esq. charged with having been one of the destroyers of the Caroline, and of the party who killed Amos Durfee and others.

Mr. Hogan, whose motions are said to have been carefully watched, both here and in Canada, was speedily arrested, just as he was starting for the country in a carriage—he having arrived in the Gore a few hours before from Toronto.

He was carried before the Police Justice Warner, and committed to jail for further examination till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Some persons expressed doubts as to whether he is really the person, as he was in some degree disguised; but if he actually is Hogan, his participation in the Caroline outrage is a matter of notoriety.

He behaved with spirit at the police office—asked no favors—required no friends—but placed his trust and confidence in the power of the law. He was taken into the custody of those who are keeping a watch out for such fellows. This individual took passage to Coburg, but going to sleep, he waked up at Rochester. Fortunately for him, he escaped before the fact was known.

Philadelphia Ledger. PERU INVADED BY BOLIVIANS. The Bolivians who recently repulsed the Peruvian army which had invaded it and killed its general, Gamerra, have in turn invaded Peru, and are in possession of the southern Provinces, embracing Tacuzco, Arequipa, and Ica. General Bolivian is President of Bolivia, having been declared such on the approach of the Peruvian army. He had come into the country with Gamerra. The Bolivian chiefs, fearing that Santa Cruz, who had been called to the Presidency by the unanimous voice of the people, then at Guayaquil, would not arrive in time to assume the command of the Peruvian army, had declared him inferior to Bolivian, and invited him to enter Bolivia as supreme chief. This he accepted, and it was he who defeated Gamerra.

Philadelphia Ledger. HORRIBLE BUTCHERY!! A friend has handed us the following particulars of a awful tragedy that occurred last week in an adjoining County.

Knoxville Post. Murder and Arson.—On the morning of first April, news was brought to Newborn in Cooke County, that a Negro slave, the property of a man by the name of Thomas of said County, had entered the house with an axe, and attempted the life of his master and mistress, while yet in bed. They were both cut and bruised in a cruel manner, so that their lives were despaired of, though in the struggle which ensued, both made their escape.—There were three children in the house—these also escaped and were saved.

The negro then fired the dwelling, the barn, and in short, all the buildings, save the place where he was given, and the neighborhood ran to the burning premises. The negro was still there. One who rode up at the time, and who had been a laborer on the place the day before, asked the negro the cause of the fire. He was instantly struck with an axe in the breast, knocked from his horse, his head severed from his body, and all thrown into the burning barn. The negro was shot and slightly wounded. He was then taken and brought to town. Court being in session, a Bill for murder was found by the Grand Jury. It was near the close of the court, and owing to the excitement, and many thinking of going insane, the Attorney for the State continued the case.

He is stated to be the same negro who some years ago killed a black man in Blount County, and was acquitted on the plea of insanity.

MEXICAN AND TEXIAN AFFAIRS.—IMPORTANT RUMOURS.

We gather, from sources given below, news which will awaken a lively interest in this connexion. Indian hostilities in Texas—Great Britain the contingent ally of Mexico—Santa Anna's coffers replenished—movement of 1200 United States regular troops to the Western frontier—our home squadron ordered to the coast of Mexico—demand made for the Santa Fe prisoners—express despatches from Washington to President Houston, &c. &c. Here are the details:

Hunt's Dem. (From the Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Com. "The Caddos, the Cumanches, and the Choctaws, are all ready to join the Mexicans, and probably have commenced the war, before this as their allies. The Choctaws alone can bring into the field five thousand warriors. They are much incensed against the Texians, and with good reason. They, recently, in a marauding excursion into the Indian territory, in which, by treaty, the United States is bound to protect them, wantonly murdered an aged and venerable chief, who was universally beloved by the tribe for his wisdom, eloquence, and virtue.—Colonel Pickilove, the Choctaw Chief now here, says, speaking of this victim of Texian barbarity, he was the Henry Clay of his tribe."

From the same. "In case we should become the ally of Texas, in the contest, Great Britain is bound by a recent treaty with Mexico to espouse her cause. "It is represented that Santa Anna's party were not church, and the fall of Bustamante's party exposed the wealth of the Catholic church to confiscation. Santa Anna without compromising merely took a million or two in advance, with a view to extend Catholicism in Texas, but with the understanding that, if this sum would not suffice to Christianize the rebel heretics, he was to have two or three millions a year, or, in fact, the whole revenues of the church."

The Madisonian of the 29th ult. states that the President has directed the movement of 800 infantry and nearly 400 dragons to the neighborhood of Fort Towson, on Red River, which will make the force of General Taylor there 1,200 men, to prevent the Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri from taking part in the war.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette mentions a rumor as prevalent in Washington, that the troops were to prevent American interference with Texas.

From the Philadelphia North American March 29. "A letter was received here last evening from Washington, stating that the home squadron or a portion of it, had been ordered to Mexico, and that the same would take out a demand from our Government for the surrender of the Santa Fe prisoners. For the correctness of the report we cannot vouch."

Negro Stealing.—Three ill-looking scoundrels were arrested in this city on Thursday last, on suspicion of negro stealing. They had arrived in town that day in a two-horse wagon, having with them three likely looking negro fellows which they offered for sale. The conduct of the men was such as to arouse the suspicion of the citizens, which led to a close scrutiny of their movements. After making several unsuccessful attempts to sell the negroes, and while they were making arrangements to leave for Mobile by the Gen. Gaines, they were arrested, and examined by a magistrate; during which they confessed that the negroes were the property of Peter Randall of Monroe Co., Ga. They gave in their names as Henry and Joseph Dillard, brothers, and G. Jones. The horses in their possession they also acknowledged were stolen. The negroes corroborated the statement of their belonging to Mr. Randall. They were all sent next morning to Montgomery Jail—the thieves to take their trial, and the negroes to be claimed by their rightful owners. The negroes do not appear to be practiced hands, having in their possession a small pair of bridle bits, with a line attached, snugly rolled up, so as to be ready at any time for a grab.—Wilmington Arg.

SUMMARY. The President has ordered 800 Infantry and 400 Dragons of the United States Army to Fort Towson on the Red River, in order to prevent the Indians from interfering in the contest now commenced between Mexico and Texas.

Mr. J. B. Avequin, a French chemist, in N. Orleans has discovered and taken out a patent for his invention of a mode of obtaining a new kind of excellent wax for candles, from the refuse of the sugar cane, after all the saccharine matter has been evolved.

The total population of France is 34,000,000, and the whole number of voters 2,470,000, being one elector for every 151 individuals.

The reduction of 10 per cent. on the

commission of Postmasters commenced on the 1st inst.

The Democrats of Connecticut have

